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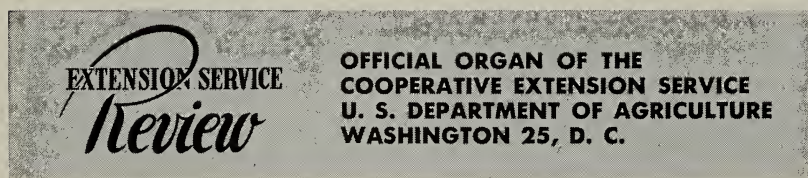
Home
Demonstration
Week
April 29 to
May 5, 1951

EXTENSION SERVICE

Review

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The Cover This Month

● In Bel Air, Md., as in thousands of other communities, spring means remodeling and making over the children's clothing of last season. In this typical homemaker's problem, Home Demonstration Agent Virginia McLuckie and Local Leader Mrs. Patterson go over some of the possible solutions. Picture by Ed Hunton, Extension Service.

Next Month

● May 6-13 is the twenty-eighth National and Inter-American Music Week with the theme, "Enrich Your Living Through Music." The basic aims are to advance the love of music and show its value in modern life; to increase the performance of music by groups and individuals; and to multiply opportunities for young talent and widen acquaintance with good music by American composers.

● Michigan is doing an effective job of presenting through discussion groups the facts on two hotly controversial subjects. "To our thinking, the job we're doing in the emergency on inflation and communism is outstanding. It's taking hold, too," writes Earl C. Richardson, extension editor, in sending the article to be published next month. He says the article itself is the result of an amalgamation of ideas around the place, and authorship should be attributed to the staff.

● May is the month of Home Demonstration Week. Copy has to go to press too early to get many of the plans into this issue, but next month will carry an article giving some of the activities and an evaluation of the "Week" as observed during the past 5 years.

● Everyone hopes to climb the ladder of success, but just how to get started is a problem. An excellent program to help with the "project ambition" is working in Ohio and is explained by E. O. Williams, county agricultural agent in Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Williams is chairman of the Professional Improvement Committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Home Demonstration Week

HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK,

April 29-May 5, is a time of taking stock and laying plans for strengthening American homes against the strain of defense mobilization. The theme, Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World, fits the times. Today's home faces the challenge of providing for sufficient strength to meet the uncertainties of tomorrow's world. The women in home demonstration work are marshaling their forces to meet that challenge. Some are choosing to emphasize responsibility toward children and youth. For example, Pennsylvania women took for their text the following quotation from the White House Conference report:

"No matter what the storms, no matter what the stresses, no matter what the world problems, it is our intent and purpose to keep our minds firmly fixed upon the welfare of our children and to promote that welfare under all conditions, recognizing that they are the vital-

ity, after all, of this great experiment which we are making on this continent."

Pooling their ideas on what should be done to make the world a better place for children to grow up in, they worked out their home demonstration week observances. Civilian defense was chosen by some States such as New Mexico for special study. A group of Kansas women trained to give a good talk on "What a homemaker can do to keep America strong." This is being featured in 14 district meetings.

Since the reservoir of know-how and leadership experience available among local leaders is a resource in this time of emergency, many States are featuring their local leaders. Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa, are recognizing local leaders in a tri-State affair at Omaha, Nebr.

Other States are specializing in promoting international understanding. Letters to pen pals, international teas, folk days, and speak-

ers on world affairs are making international situations clearer to many a home demonstration week participant.

Safety, home nursing, first aid, blood bank, community health are among the other topics chosen for emphasis among local women.

In this home demonstration week issue, a special message for home demonstration workers has been prepared by leaders in national defense programs. Fighting inflation, civilian defense, highway safety, what the home economist can do, how foreign women learn about what American women do and say, and how to reach more people are among the articles which commission home demonstration workers on a special home front detail.

M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, wrote in a letter to volunteer leaders everywhere:

"So I rejoice with you in the progress of home demonstration work both in this country and abroad."



Observance of Home Demonstration Week is in the hands of the Home Demonstration Council in many States. Here the President of the Texas association, Mrs. R. M. Almanrode, discusses plans with Director Gibson, who holds the official association paper.



The health of the children must be safeguarded and that is just what Mrs. Robert Byrne, Jr., President of the Huerfano County, Colo., Home Demonstration Council, is planning with Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Lucille White through a well-baby clinic.

The Economic Stabilization Program and the Rural Family



Chase Going Woodhouse.

CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE, Consultant
Office of Price Stabilization

THE RURAL FAMILY shares with the urban family the burdens of inflation as reflected in the high prices both pay for everything they have to buy. Inflation hits all of us, for it cuts the value of the defense dollar which at current high prices buys less in terms of planes, tanks, uniforms, and all defense items than it did before Korea. The tragic danger of inflation is that unchecked it could undermine our entire economy and ruin our program of increased production for defense needs.

Inflation is an economic disease that appears when the supply of purchasing power is more than the equivalent of the volume of goods available for civilian purchase. The result is similar to an auction where there is one very good antique desk and several people with ample check books bidding on it. The price goes up.

How did this imbalance between the amount of available civilian goods and of purchasing power come about? Well, since 1946 we have been producing at peak vol-

ume but we have added to the purchasing power — the wages, profits, rents derived from that production—more purchasing power in the form of building mortgages, installment credit, and bank loans. When we buy a \$200 refrigerator, for example, and pay \$50 down and the balance on installment credit we take the refrigerator out of the production side of the equation but do not take the equivalent out of the purchasing power side. In fact we take out \$50 and add \$150. Thus, the effect of the purchase of a refrigerator on credit is inflationary.

So while we were increasing production we were increasing purchasing power still faster. This built up inflationary pressures. However, we probably could have handled the situation if Korea had not set off the spark. People remembered 1942, the shortages, the rising prices. There was scarce buying, hoarding by consumers, stockpiling by manufacturers, speculation, a scramble for profits. Prices started up and kept on going higher.

What Is the Cure?

What is the cure for this situation, for inflation? There is no one simple remedy. Some people say cut Government spending, balance the budget, and all will be well. Would that it were so simple. However, this last year the Federal cash budget showed a surplus of some 2 billion dollars. It was not government spending which sent prices sky rocketing in the last 6 months of 1950.

Private deficits, buying on credit, constituted a very important factor. So we have placed curbs on building credit, curbs on consumer credit, and voluntary restrictions on bank

loans, all directed toward cutting down excess purchasing power. Heavier taxation and renewed emphasis on the savings program, buying of long-term government bonds, are directed toward the same end.

On the other side of the equation we have pushed the constructive positive program of increased production with real success.

It Looks as if We Were on the Right Trail

While these cures, credit curbs, heavier taxation, increased savings and increased production are working, price controls are necessary to alleviate the situation, to halt the price spiral. The fact that since February 20 certain important price indices have shown a slight downward trend is an encouraging indication that we are on the right trail.

Somehow we must get everyone to realize the seriousness of this fight against inflation; to understand that paying only legitimate prices, discouraging the black market by social disapproval, refusing to be panicked by rumors of this or that shortage into scare buying; in fact, buying only what we really need and forgetting all about the Jones for the time being at least, is our day-by-day job for the defense program.

There is nothing glamorous about this job of watching prices, of disciplining ourselves to buy only what we must have and to save all we can. Yet, it is a vital job if we are to reach our goal of strength so great as to avert war and to give hope that the nations of the world will have time to learn to live and work together in peace.

How Home Economists Can Help Homemakers Meet the Impact of the Defense Program

GERTRUDE S. WEISS, Family Economics Division,
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, USDA

HOMEMAKERS are beginning to feel the impact of the defense program on the market. Prices of consumer goods have increased. Even with price-control legislation now beginning to operate, there is no prospect that prices families pay for daily purchases will cease to create problems in home management. Some household goods are already less plentiful; substitutes for others are in prospect.

In this situation, home economists can make an important contribution in helping families with their problems. They can suggest substitutes for scarce or high-priced goods in terms of the basic properties and qualities of these goods, the known needs of families, and customary practices in use of the goods. For example, the home economist can evaluate the wisdom of substituting one food for an-

other in terms of the contribution each makes to the nutritive quality of the diet. Home economists also know which are the "critical" nutrients—the ones most likely to be short in the average diet or in diets of certain population groups. Average city diets, for example, are likely to be short in calcium. Diets of teen-agers, particularly girls, are known to be poorer than those of other groups.

To be most useful home economists must supplement their basic training with current knowledge of the market. Homemakers' problems are in the "here and now." As a result, the home economist cannot find all the answers that she needs in books. She needs to have current information on the local market situation and to learn how to apply her basic knowledge to it.

As during World War II, regula-

tions of defense agencies will affect the kind, quantity, and price of consumer goods available. An understanding of the regulations will give the home economist forewarning of the problems that homemakers will face.

Chief among problems on which homemakers now want help is the selection of "best buys" in food. In times when prices are changing, help on this problem is not easy to give. Tradition and training in home economics may list certain practices as economical and certain food combinations as "thrifty." But in facing homemakers who are dealing with the daily problem of food buying, constant reevaluation of these concepts is needed.

Evaluation of the many services markets now offer to homemakers is another challenge. Domestic servants are few. But a homemaker can buy in a grocery some of the services of many workers as in baking, canning, preserving, and meat cookery. How much is she paying for these services? Are they a "good buy" for her and her family? Answers must be framed in the here and now. What are the alternatives, and what are relative costs? How important to this particular homemaker is the saving of time and labor that is offered? Homemakers make these decisions daily. Home economics can help them to make them more wisely.

Hand in hand with the problem of selecting goods goes that of deciding how much to buy on the market and how much to produce at home. Rural families who can have gardens or who can decide to produce such important foods as

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New York home demonstration agents learn new ways of planning and preparing meals in a training school at Cornell University.

Women of the World Look to America

DOROTHY TUTTLE

Women's Editor, U.S.A. Life, State Department



WOMEN in all parts of the world are looking to American women for guidance in taking a more active role in the social, political, and economic life of their own nations. Information on how women in the United States participate in cultural and civic activities of their communities and in national and international affairs is an important part of America's "Campaign of Truth."

The story of how women live in a free society is being distributed throughout Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America by the U. S. Department of State's Office of International Information under the direction of Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, and former editorial director of *Newsweek* magazine. The overall program is planned to explain the aims and policies of the United States and to combat Soviet propaganda about America.

There are three divisions of the International Information Office. News, features, and photographs are distributed to more than 10,000 newspapers and periodicals in 85 nations by the International Press and Publications Division (INP).

The Voice of America

The Division of International Motion Pictures (IMP) provides films for an estimated audience of 120,000,000 persons. Broadcasting to the world is the work of the International Broadcasting Division better known as the "Voice of America."

Each of these divisions gives prominent play to the women's angle. They explain how American

women use the privileges they enjoy in a free nation to help make the world a better place in which to live. They present a graphic picture of women in the United States at home, at work, and at play. They show how a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" benefits all women. They tell how women's organizations in the United States exert a strong influence on local, national, and international affairs.

Response Is Enthusiastic

Interest in the American women's status is shown by the overseas response to the "Campaign of Truth." For example, American Embassy reports from all over the world are received regularly by the State Department, giving details on the wide use made of the material distributed overseas.

Women's articles are being enthusiastically requested by prominent women in Australia. "Some are editors of women's publications or editors of women's pages," states the report from Australia. "Others are women leaders in Australian public affairs and women's organizations who use this material for background in connection with talks on the United States."

Among the articles listed by the Australian women as being "most interesting and instructive" were those entitled "Women's International Exposition," "Simplifying Housework," "Picture Cook Book," "American Mother of the Year," and "Women With Wings." Nearby New Zealand reported that 17 women's feature articles were worked into a master script for use by producers of the "Women's Hour"

radio program in four major centers of the Dominion.

A story on the model kitchen developed in the laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, brought requests by several thousand housewives in the Netherlands for copies of a booklet mentioned in the article.

From Africa came requests for a book on ironing which was described in a feature article called "Easier Wash Days," appearing in women's publications of that continent. Many newspaper clippings and magazine articles printed in publications of Asia also arrive in Washington showing translations of the women's articles.

Interest in Rural Women

South America reported widespread interest among women readers in an article called "Handi-Coat," telling of a new utility coat for women designed in the Agriculture Department's laboratories. There is a tremendous amount of interest overseas in the activities of rural women in the United States. Articles on home demonstration agents, farm and garden groups, and the Countrywomen's Council have wide appeal.

The women's feature articles are written in the State Department's INP Division and published in U. S. A. Life. Distributed throughout the world every week by airmail, it includes news items, general features, biographical sketches, and signed articles on all phases of

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What Do Americans Eat?

FOODS from foreign countries have intrigued American women in many places. The Connecticut home demonstration project "What's Cooking in Your Neighbor's Pot" brought in many new and interesting foreign recipes to add both variety and nutrition to Connecticut meals. The Yolo County, Calif. home demonstration clubwomen, enriched the family diet with foreign foods as described in the January Review. But here is a story from far-off India where native homemakers tried out some American foods.

The occasion was the Supplementary Food Exhibit organized by the All-India Women's Food Council. The New Delhi American Women's Club brought in the new ideas with an exhibit for which they received two prizes. One was the Prime Minister's silver cup for the best exhibit and the other for the best balanced highest caloric value, one rupee meal.

Many things about this story sound familiar. The exhibit was in the interests of the "grow more food campaign," to educate and encourage the public in the use of supplementary foods and seasonal vegetables and fruits such as roots, tubers, pulses, singhada, tapioca, ground nuts, and millets.

The American women exhibited two meals, lunch and dinner. No meat, white sugar or rationed items of wheat flour and rice were used. The 1,150-calorie lunch weighed 20 ounces and cost approximately 20 cents. It was a three-salad plate, stuffed tomato with cottage cheese; potato salad; and pineapple, nut, and cabbage salad. Corn muffin and banana fluff completed the meal.

The 1,050-calorie dinner weighed 25 ounces and cost approximately 21 cents. Cream of cauliflower soup, sweetpotato-peanut butter ring, buttered string beans, creamed onions, grilled tomato and Indian corn pudding made up the dinner.

Two tables set complete with silver, linen, dishes, glassware, and

floral decorations showed individual servings. A third table was set buffet style with each lunch and dinner item in appropriate serving dishes.

The judges, officials and more than 1,000 other visitors had a chance to taste samples of these meals. Mimeographed copies of recipes, including the cost and caloric values, were given out as long as the supply lasted. Three hundred copies were given out and 1,500 more could have been used. Copies were later filed with the United States Information Service Library, so that some of the interested people would have a chance to get the recipes.

10,000 See Exhibit

Some 10,000 private citizens of India visited the exhibit as well as President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Prime Minister and the ministers of health, food and agriculture. The American women found their Indian visitors extraordinarily interested in what Americans eat. Part of this they attribute to frank curiosity about life in the United States. Indians were surprised that Americans, though not vegetarians, often ate meals composed of vegetables. But most of all they showed a genuine desire to know how to prepare these appetizing-looking, nutritious, and inexpensive meals, which were so different from the unvarying Indian meat or vegetable curries, chapaties, and cakes.

Men were particularly interested, apparently because in the middle and lower classes they do the buying. Some returned as many as four times to ask questions or receive promised recipes. Sometimes the wife was brought after the first visit, with the man acting as interpreter. Volunteer workers from the American Club described in detail just how to make the dishes.

The all-India Women's Food Council was very appreciative of

the American women's cooperation in their exhibit. The common interest in feeding the family has proved again the basis for real international understanding.

More Opportunities for Graduate Study

THE extension workers who attended the Midcentury White House Conference and then the Extension Conference on Children and Youth that followed were unanimous in their decisions that one of the important follow-up programs for the Extension Service is more training in child development and human relations for extension workers. The following opportunities for study have come to my attention.

The Merrill Palmer School of Detroit, offers a number of special grant scholarships and nine student assistantships for graduate students. These give more direct experience with children and families in normal groups and in clinical situations than in usual graduate work and provide a continuous learning experience rather than a mere routine. The Merrill Palmer School has a wide community program in Detroit and the surrounding areas and offers a fine area of field experiences along with study toward advanced degrees. Complete information can be obtained by writing to Merrill Palmer School, 71 Ferry Avenue East, Detroit 2, Mich.

A work conference on Education for Marriage and Family Life is scheduled at Teachers College, Columbia University from July 2 to July 20, 1951. This conference is designed for workers concerned with family life education in schools, colleges, churches, social welfare, public health and other social and government organizations. A registration of parents is also planned. Information as to registration and program may be secured by writing to Professor Helen Judy Bond, Chairman, Interdivisional Major, Education for Marriage and Family Life, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York —*Lydia A. Lynde, Extension Specialist in Parent Education.*

HELP WANTED

Research is the backbone of the Extension Service. In times of stress, adequate research is even more vital to an effective service. Yet in the rush and bustle, it is likely to draw less support. A recent report on home-economics research, highlighted here, furnishes facts which can be used to sustain interest.

THAT home economics is a changing field, with only a small area of its vast panorama searched and researched, is seen in a report of November 1950, made by the Home Economics Research Problems Committee for the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Leading the way in showing the tremendous, unexplored field relating to home problems, are the homemakers themselves, who are in contact with extension workers the country over. Their compilation of queries of "hows" and "whys" in relation to present-day home problems is a challenging one.

It came about as the result of the Extension Committee on Research Problems set up in 1947, then renewed for 2 years at the request of the Committee of the Home Economics Division of the Land-Grant Colleges. Its purpose was to find what problems, arising out of the needs of homemakers, should be referred to the Division Committee on Research.

Members of the committee were: Azalea Sager, Oregon, for the Western Region; Florence Atwood, Nebraska, Central Region; Frances Scudder, New York, Eastern Region; and Myrtle Weldon, Kentucky, Southern Region.

"Help wanted" might well have headed the staggering list of requests submitted by homemakers, home demonstration agents, and extension specialists and supervisors, covering all phases of home-making—housing, equipment, clothing, textiles, foods and nutrition, family life, health, home manage-

ment, home furnishing, gardening, insecticides, recreation, community organizations, community improvement, education, teaching methods, religion, and many others.

Some subjects listed were not problems for research, but rather for investigation or experimentation, according to the committee. Others were requests that material on hand be made available. On many, research was under way or completed. The committee made no attempt to evaluate the problems nor to check against research completed, leaving that instead to the research group, it was stated.

A New World Needs New Facts

It is significant that the requests "gave evidence of changing needs and problems of homemakers with changing patterns of living, new materials, new equipment, new services and scientific discoveries." For example, new fabrics and finishes brought a score of requests for such studies as the durability of water-repellant and water-resistant finishes, and the effect of chemicals on synthetics.

The psychological effects of clothing included study requests on relationship between clothing and juvenile delinquency, and the effect of dressing children alike.

Continued research on the use of non-fat dried milk solids, of waterless cookery in stainless steel, and the effect of freezing on the food value, flavor and texture of foods was asked. The effect on cost and

quality of pre-packaging meats, vegetables, and milk showed questions in the homemaker's mind on present day trends.

Problems in management and buymanship included such subjects as the comparative effects of detergents and laundry soap, the effect of bleaches on special finishes, the effect of automatic dryers on the wear and shrinkage of garments, and automatic dishwashers versus hand washing when convenient arrangement and proper standards are used.

Homemakers recognized new problems in housing when they asked for studies on storage needs when there is neither attic nor basement, costs and effectiveness of various cooling systems, low-cost methods of eliminating condensation in houses, and use and wearability of plastics in home furnishings.

Family problems were brought out in requests for study of the evaluation of cost of installment buying in terms of money, family relationship, and behavior problems, the influence of television, radio, movies, and comics on behavior habits of children of 8 to 14 years, and the effect of long hours, necessitated by the school bus and consolidated schools, on the health and family life of the children.

In addition to acquiring a list of more than 100 problems about which homemakers are giving considerable thought and wanting information, the committee found "the study has values beyond its original purpose, not only for research, but for extension and resident instruction."

Here are some "byproducts" of the study as the committee sees them:

1. Extension's program-planning procedures have developed in homemakers an awareness of problems and the ability to voice them.

2. Homemakers need the opportunity to say when research findings do not please them. Sometimes they want continued research to produce a more satisfactory product.—Orinne Johnson, Assistant in Information, Kentucky.

Iowa 4-H Leaders Train for Camping

WHEN IOWA 4-H Club leaders take their members for an overnight hike or 4-day district camp they know how to help their 4-H'ers get the most out of their trip. That's because the leaders already have had an opportunity to go through the experience themselves.

They can lead groups on nature hikes, conduct evening vespers, cook appetizing meals with primitive equipment, make a bedroll and lead in dozens of other skills that place camping high on the list of activities among the Hawkeye State's 4-H and Rural Young People's club members.

Club leaders don't learn these skills out of bulletins or by talking about them in hotel rooms. They learn by doing at district camping workshops held at actual camp sites. The leaders actually camp for 2 days and take part in all the activities they'll be offering to their members later on in the camping season.

The idea of training 4-H and other extension leaders for camping by actually taking them camping was originated by Harlan Geiger, State older youth leader. He

teamed up with Elisabeth Smith and George Boehnke, assistant State 4-H leaders, to work out ideas for the first program 3 years ago.

Many ideas for the program came from experiences of the youth leaders in leadership training camps sponsored by the Iowa Section of the American Camping Association.

The trio reasoned that the job of leading young people to the full spiritual richness of the camping experience is one that takes capable, experienced, and enthusiastic leadership. This was the basis of their program planning for the workshops.

Here's how the camping workshops are run. The usual period for one of the camps is about 30 hours. Leaders arrive at about 9 a.m. and stay until after lunch on the following day.

Their camp program, like those they will later lead, includes fellowship through music and recreation, an evening inspirational program, an early morning nature hike and cook-out, sessions on various handicrafts, and participation in outdoor games.

The program includes some discussions, but is mostly a matter of doing. Discussions are designed to give everyone some insight into every facet of camping, such as management, fees, cooking for campers, and camp counseling.

From there the leader picks a special area in which he concentrates his attention. As a member of a small group, each leader spends three periods of about 3 hours each in nature study, recreation, outdoor cookery, music, or crafts. These periods are work periods which are led by State extension specialists.

Camp workshops are scheduled by districts and held sometime during late April or early May. This early schedule usually finds rural folks less tied down to responsibilities in the field.

Members of the camp staff move into the camp site the evening before the camp opens. They work together to get ready for the leaders.

When the campers arrive next morning they're met with hot biscuits baked in a reflector oven and coffee prepared over a camp fire. This welcome makes a good introduction to the camp.

Influence of the workshop is showing up in camps all over the State. Partly because of the workshops, camping has burst into a place of prominence in Iowa extension programs. Four annual district Rural Young People's camps an-

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Learning to conduct vespers by taking part in a service led by Max Exner, music specialist.



Leaders and 4-H members prepare a meal, using homemade utensils at the camping workshops.

Conserving Manpower on the Highways

Norman Damon, vice president of the Automotive Safety Foundation, enlists the support of extension workers in cutting down the mounting toll of manpower and materials lost on rural roads.

WITH RURAL highways piling up far more than their share of traffic accidents, America is experiencing the worst toll of deaths, injuries and property damage in more than a decade—despite the urgent need for manpower and materials in national defense.

Last year's 35,000 traffic deaths represented an 11 per cent increase over 1950. The grim trend is continuing, with a 17 per cent rise recorded in January 1951, compared with the corresponding month a year ago. In announcing this figure, the National Safety Council stated that the "chief target for attack on the accident problem appears to be the open road in rural areas of about three-fourths of the States." The President's Highway Safety Conference pointed out last year that rural traffic deaths were outnumbering urban approximately two and a half to one.

"Never was the need more pressing," the conference report said, "for concerted action on the part of the county and local enforcement agencies, county and local engineers, and public support groups such as farm and safety organizations." Is not this a direct charge for the Extension Service?

Highway Safety Conference

Because of the heavy inroads that traffic accidents are making on our human and material resources in this time of national emergency, the White House has directed that the Highway Safety Conference be reconvened in Washington in June 1951. Official solicitude about the situation was further evidenced in Secretary of Defense Marshall's recent statement.

"The Department of Defense is directly concerned with safe and

efficient highway transportation. Traffic accidents cripple and kill uniformed personnel and destroy military equipment. They are a major cause of absenteeism in defense production plants. They delay movement of urgently needed materials. I trust the officials, drivers, pedestrians and others concerned will give this problem the serious attention it deserves in the development of our national security."

It is obvious that at the highest governmental levels, traffic accident prevention is considered an essential part of the defense effort. We cannot carry on an effective mobilization program unless, so to speak, we draft safety too.

We Can't Afford Needless Waste

Though we must necessarily expect casualties on the war front, losses from needless traffic accidents on the home front are inexcusable, since we know that from 85 to 90 per cent of them could be prevented. It is appalling to realize that 6,500 more civilians were killed in traffic during the first 6 months of 1950 than the total number of Americans listed as dead or wounded in Korea during the same period. Moreover, 25 civilians were injured on our streets and highways for every man wounded in battle.

The fearful toll of accidents means the loss of countless man years of productive work or military service. In addition, the accidents impose an intolerable burden on our limited hospital and medical facilities, personnel, and blood banks. But that is not all. The 8 million or more traffic accidents that occur annually in the United States waste an enormous amount of materials, many of them of a critical nature.

Shortly, many automotive parts and supplies will be in short supply. The World War II slogan, "take care of it, brother, you can't get another" may well apply to a growing list of replacement parts, and ultimately to the vehicle itself.

Traffic accidents have become so commonplace from our personal experience, from newspaper and radio accounts and the newsreels, that our familiarity with them has bred contempt. But there are other factors that make the problem both serious and difficult to cope with. Sheer traffic volume increases have vastly multiplied the chances for accidents. Our traffic control forces—police and others—are being depleted as more and more of them are called into military service or go into defense industries which give better pay. Moreover, the mounting demands of civil and national defense on our time and attention are taking precedence over the more immediate challenge of death on our roads and streets.

The civil defense program is vital for preparedness in case of possible attack. A vigorous safety program is no less imperative, because large-scale destruction in traffic is not merely a threat but a day-by-day occurrence. Moreover, while civil defense safeguards may be needed for a few or for many years, we shall have to continue strengthening our defenses against accidents as long as America uses motor vehicles.

The Responsibility Is Yours

In any case, traffic safety is not, and never can be, the responsibility of public officials alone. It can be achieved only through a truly co-operative effort embracing everyone who drives or walks. Safety cannot be won by mere lip service. It requires, first, that every citizen set the best possible example in behaving sensibly and courteously in traffic, whether behind the wheel

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Manufacturers Listen

WHEN LOUISIANA Home Demonstration Club women made suggestions on improving home freezers at clinics held by Esther Cooley, consumer education specialist, she sent the recommendations to manufacturers of this piece of household equipment. They hit the jackpot for now the commercial concerns are busy trying to improve their product by adding features which the women suggested.

Some of the improvements the home demonstration women of Louisiana would like to see made in home freezers are more compartments and more trays, a more convenient way to get to the bottom of the freezers, self defrosting mechanism, smaller labeled baskets for food, non-sweating boxes on rollers which are longer and not so deep with a cold water spigot at the end, movable shelves, two separate outside doors for the upright box, two lids and partitions for larger freezer, improved gaskets, temperature gage in plain view and arranged so that current can be turned off part of the box.

The following two extracts from the letters received are typical of the others, says Miss Cooley:

"Thank you very much for your letter of January 16 outlining the list of improvements which the home demonstration clubwomen of Louisiana supplied. It is this sort of information that is always most welcome with both retailers and manufacturers. We are most grateful to you for sending it and hope that should any similar information be available on other products that you will forward it to us. We are always most anxious to receive any such help as your letter indicated and can assure you, within the reasonableness of manufacture, we shall attempt to incorporate the features in our new products when conditions permit their manufacture."

"We have your letter of January 16 regarding suggested improvements for home freezers, with list

of recommendations attached. This subject was thoroughly reviewed at the January 30 meeting of the refrigeration product development committee. The suggestions you offered were of great interest to the committee, and you may be assured that we will make every effort to incorporate as many improvements as possible in future production of home freezers. Thank you very much for your interest in forward-

ing us this helpful information."

"The clear thinking of the women in knowing what they want and the willingness of the manufacturer to listen and to take into consideration the suggestions made by the women of Louisiana show how consumers and manufacturers can work together on matters of mutual concern," asserts Miss Cooley. The part played by the Extension Service has been that of a "go-between" in stimulating the women to consider how refrigerators could be improved, assembling the materials sent in by the women, and in making contact with the manufacturer.

Increasing Efficiency



Dan Turner (left) of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, explains the step-by-step construction of an electricity tool chest to a group of local leaders from Imperial County, California, and Farm Advisor Robert Plaister looks on.

POWER company employees are trained as 4-H electricity consultants in a mass leader training plan recently inaugurated in California. They will multiply many times the effectiveness of Ralph Parks, extension agricultural engineer.

The five power-distributing companies forming the Pacific Coast Electrical Association in California sent 15 men to a 3-day "clinic" at the college of agriculture for the "kick-off" of the electricity project. Ralph Parks and John Dobie, specialists in the Division of Agricultural Engineering, put on the dem-

onstrations. Each member of the "class" made a tool chest for the tools he would use in the project, an attractive table lamp, and repaired broken home appliances. Safety rules and practices were emphasized in the training work.

These trainees are now busy in their own home territories training local leaders in the step-by-step jobs in the farm and home electric project. Within 4 months after the 3-day clinic, James Stearns, an employee of a gas and electric company in Ohio, had trained 63 leaders from 8 counties in his home area.

WHEN extension work was created it began on farms and with a serious problem—how to get rid of the boll weevil. That problem was followed by others such as pellagra, low yields, low incomes, and worn-out soils.

From the beginning, the farm demonstration method of teaching conceived by Seaman A. Knapp was successful. It was convincing. The people learned by doing and seeing.

Today, over 40 years later, the problem is to adjust to defense mobilization. The farm and home result demonstration is still one of the most basic and convincing teaching methods.

Let's consider how the result demonstration can help us in the job we now have to do.

In this defense mobilization period the expansion and improvement of gardens now being carried on in all States and Territories will contribute additional strength to national defense efforts by helping people to have better balanced diets, resulting in better health and morale; and to cut food costs. Demonstration gardens throughout the country are visual evidences of what can be accomplished.

Such evidences should reassure the county extension agents and many families that raising a home garden actually helps the family to follow better dietary practices and also gives a good financial return per hour. The results can be used to persuade hundreds of others that gardening has all the advantages claimed for it.

Other less comprehensive local garden demonstrations may be needed with check rows or other proof of the effectiveness of using certain pesticides and minor fertilizer elements.

In the defense effort we need to help people to work more efficiently, to save time and energy. Through result demonstrations we can show people how to have more conveniently arranged time-and-energy-saving-kitchens and better storage spaces in the kitchen.

If in the defense effort we need to help families meet the added strains on family life result demonstration in this field can help

Result Demonstrations Extend Our Frontiers

GLADYS GALLUP, Assistant Chief, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service

also. Good homes and happy family life make up the sound foundation of our democracy. It is in the home that children must learn to adjust themselves quickly and easily. The security of their having a place among family members who love them is a foundation of courage.

If in the defense mobilization period we find it necessary to extend our frontiers; to reach more people; we can do it through farm and home result demonstrations or improved farm and home practices that will spread like leaven, whether or not dignified by the name "result demonstration."

Extension workers are eager to work with families we have not worked with before. All-out defense mobilization demands that we reach all families.

We know that if we are to reach more people we shall need to reach the less privileged, least informed, and lower income families. It is most essential that we use the demonstration method to appeal to and influence them. Result demonstrations appeal to the eye and reach the "show me" type of persons. They help the farmers and homemakers to have confidence in improved practices and confidence in the extension agents.

The result demonstrators or co-operators can help extend the local leadership system to reach nearly all of the people. There is no better way of helping leaders to develop than through the leaders carrying on a demonstration themselves.

Having successfully demonstrated some better practice in cooperation

with a local farmer or homemaker, the extension agent is more sure of the advice and direction he gives other farmers and homemakers.

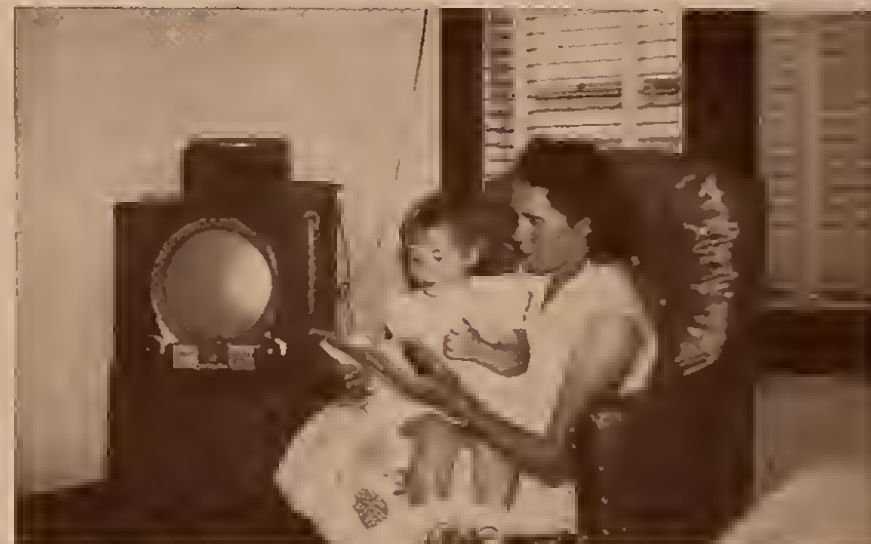
To make the best use of the result demonstration the county extension worker holds a meeting at the farm or home. He includes the farm and home in a tour. He uses the result demonstration to provide the most convincing information for meetings, news items, exhibits, pictures, and radio talks.

In this way the demonstrations are used to bring the best system of farm and home practices to the attention of the average farmer and homemaker in the neighborhood in such a way that they will accept it.

Farm people want to see improved
(Continued on page 71)



Demonstration gardens speak for themselves to all who see them.



A family-life demonstration helps with the common problems of childhood.



Mrs. Maria Romero, Puerto Rican 4-H Club leader, works in her kitchen before the demonstration. Improvements were planned in home visits and kitchen workshops.



The completed kitchen—convenient, spacious, well equipped, and sanitary—delights local homemakers on tour, in pictures and exhibits, or described at meetings and in radio talks.



The homemaker takes pride in explaining to friends and neighbors the fine points in her efficient kitchen demonstration. She says that 5 years ago when making a cake she took 150 steps and now only 41 steps.



Farm Youth to Help Keep Tractors Running

A 3-day tractor and electric training clinic for 4-H leaders was held in Yakima February 21 to 23, to prepare Washington's farm youth to keep tractors operating on farms during a manpower shortage.

The 3-day clinic gave leaders intensive training in tractor operation and care, and in farm wiring and maintenance of electrical equipment.

Paul Fanning, State Extension agricultural engineer, was in general charge of the clinic. The lecture laboratory sessions were handled by a staff of experts from the State College and from tractor, and electric and power companies in Washington and Oregon. Yakima tractor dealers provided tractors of all makes for the course as well as technicians to show how each works.

A New Look for Outlook

C. A. BRATTON, Extension Economist, Cornell University

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK meetings are usually dry. But they need not necessarily be so. At least it was not so in Allegany County, N. Y., last year. County Agents Ira Blixt and Charles Hebblethwaite put a "new look on their outlook."

Ira and Charley decided to put some action in their presentations. Actions called for a setting. So "over the line fence" was selected as a suitable setting. The Allegany agents, dressed as farmers, met at the back line fence and began discussing the outlook for the year ahead. The picture was taken at one of their outlook sessions.

Ideas on the outlook for dairy, poultry, and potatoes, the main enterprises in the county, were exchanged by the two agent farmers. The Extension Service's recommendations, in light of the economic conditions, were discussed informally but clearly in the skit. The opportunity to work in suggestions on good farm practices was not overlooked. Artificial breeding, early

hatched pullets, and adequate farm records all came in for a boost.

Basic facts for the outlook information were obtained by the agents at a 2-day economic school held at Cornell in December. At the close of that school, the agents were challenged by F. B. Morris, State county agricultural agent leader, to go home and find ways to make this information available to farmers in an understandable manner. This challenge set two fertile minds to work. Blixt and Hebblethwaite decided that they could do a better job at presenting outlook that had been done in the past by the specialists. And they did!

Extension agents and specialists are always looking for new methods. Here we have an example of one which really worked. These agents had requests for repeats on their presentation as it was alive and timely. They also report having enjoyed putting otherwise dry outlook into an understandable and interesting form.

- Travel to learn seems to be a new trend with home demonstration clubwomen in Colorado. Fifty-one homemakers recently boarded two chartered busses in Longmont, bound for Denver, where they toured packing companies and dry-cleaning establishments. They enjoyed demonstrations at the Hospitality House and invaded all the interesting corners of the new Denver Post building. This tour, sponsored by Boulder County's rural council, was an inexpensive, rewarding adventure, says Vera Close, home demonstration agent of Boulder County.

- J. B. WILLIAMS, former assistant county agent in Laurens County, has been appointed district boys 4-H Club agent in South Carolina, succeeding O. Romaine Smith, who resigned recently to become young folks editor of the Progressive Farmer with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

A veteran of World War II, Mr. Williams was reared on a farm in Pickens County and graduated from Clemson College in 1938. Prior to joining Extension, he taught vocational agriculture for several years in the State.

Public Policy Needs Wide Understanding

WHAT is the Cooperative Extension Service doing to help rural people understand the reasons underlying national and international problems and the policies aimed at meeting these problems? Considerable thinking and experimenting in this field are going on. This was amply shown at the last meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, which devoted one of the extension sessions to a report of what different States are doing and the possible need for expansion to meet emergency needs. Four directors representing the four geographical regions reviewed the present status. They were C. M. Ferguson of Ohio for the Central States, H. C. Sanders of Louisiana for the Southern States, R. B. Tootell of Montana for the Western States, and P. E. Nystrom of Maryland for the Northeastern States.

The definition furnished by North Carolina read: "In the broad sense, public affairs or policies refer to those forces controlled by man beyond the individual farm boundaries, which affect the social and economic well-being of the farm family and which are subject to action by a governing body."

In many States the major interest was in either local or national affairs. Educational meetings on local problems related to health, education, zoning, roads, taxation, development and use of water and land resources, and weed control proved popular. National policies dealing with security for farmers, land use, relations between agriculture and labor aroused interest. International problems rated third place.

Among the methods tried and found good are the long-range agricultural planning committees in Oregon which for the last 30 years have studied problems basic to agriculture and policies for meeting them. Minnesota reported experience with discussion groups which were started back in 1934 and are now carried on in every county.

This work has developed a group of leaders trained in discussion methods. The most popular topics are agricultural policy, business cycles (good times, hard times), foreign trade, and taxation. An innovation this year was a farm forum in which representatives of agriculture, business, labor, and the public took part.

The farm forum idea is proving successful in other places, too. For example, Missouri delegates representing county organizations sponsoring the extension program—some 800 of them—discuss such problems as urban-rural relations, what makes price, philosophy of democracy, and the role of the citizen. They then go back and report to their own group. Fifteen follow-up conferences, with an attendance at each of about 30 to 40 people, are held as method demonstrations in handling discussion groups. The Institute of Rural Affairs carried on successfully for many years in Virginia, Ohio, and other States is a living testimonial to the value of such meetings.

Understanding Leads to Action

These educational activities have made a real contribution to public welfare in such cases as road planning in relation to land use in Colorado and New Mexico, land classification in Montana, school reorganization in Illinois, and land zoning in Wisconsin.

Rural policy committees in both county and State have done valuable service in Vermont, New York, and other States. A leader training program for the home demonstration citizenship project in New York has been held at Cornell for the past 4 years. West Virginia home demonstration clubs have been active in the discussion of national and international problems as a part of their regular programs.

Although most of the States reported that there was a great deal of interest and some work was be-

ing done, the directors thought that the lack of trained personnel and the newer approach required, posed some difficulties. As expressed by Mr. Nystrom: "Public policy is much more than a matter of adding up 'facts.' Opinions of people are grounded in their background, their present situation, and their sense of values. Expert leadership is needed to understand them and to help them examine their situation more objectively.

"There are opportunities in this program to make a larger contribution to rural life. There is opportunity to make an extension 'family approach,' since men, women, and youth have expressed a vital interest in public affairs. There is opportunity to weld our own staff more closely together in a common approach. There is also opportunity to broaden the understanding between rural and urban people in these areas of common interest."

Director Tootell advised: "Start where the people are. Encourage them to begin with local problems of public policy. The agents and their local leaders together will learn processes and develop confidence that will enable them to progress effectively toward the more difficult problems of public policy."

● ROSALIND M. JEWETT, assistant supervisor of the home economics extension program in Pennsylvania for the past 20 years, retired on October 14. Prior to going to Penn State, Miss Jewett was assistant State home demonstration leader in Michigan and State home demonstration leader in Maine.

Born in Waterville, Maine, Miss Jewett graduated from Colby College of that city and took advanced courses at the University of Maine and Columbia University.

Miss Jewett will make her home with her sister in her native city of Waterville, Maine.

The Ancients Too

Extension Teaching Goes Way Back to Antiquity

A 3,700-year-old farm bulletin, the earliest detailed account of agricultural techniques and extension teaching, has been discovered in the archaeological finds of the 1950 joint exposition to Nippur, Iraq, sponsored by the University of Chicago Oriental Institute and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

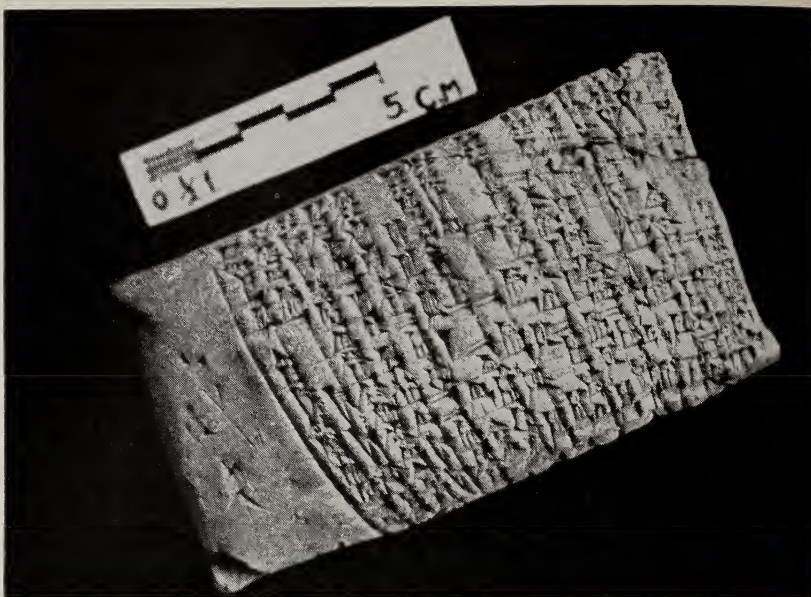
This document antedates the first previously known agricultural bulletins, *Works and Days*, by the Greek poet Hesiod, and the famous *Georgics* by the Roman poet Virgil, by more than a thousand years, states Donald E. McCown, field director of the expedition and University of Chicago associate professor of archaeology.

Among the approved practices listed are putting the seed in two fingers deep and irrigating a fourth time to net an extra yield of one cup in every ten.

Instructions are ascribed to the god of the farmers, Ninurta, to whom praise is given in the poem.

The Sumerians, who developed the first civilization which arose in Mesopotamia in the fourth millennium B.C., were principally an agricultural people with their religious capital at Nippur, 100 miles south of the modern Baghdad. At Nippur, a 108-acre site, the university archaeologists uncovered 5 temples to Ninurta's father, Enlil, chief god of the Sumerians, and the quarters of the Sumerian scribes.

Preliminary translation of the agricultural bulletin, which was



Something old in bulletins is this 3,700-year-old farmers bulletin written in Sumerian on a clay tablet discovered in Nippur, Iraq, last year by a joint expedition sponsored by the University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania.

found in the scribes quarters, has been made by three of the dozen scholars in the world who can read the oldest-known form of writing, Sumerian: Samuel Noah Kramer, University of Pennsylvania Museum, and Benn Landsberger and Thor-kild Jacobsen, of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

The instructions in the new documents guide the farmer through the sowing and to the beginning of the harvest. The sowing, according to the translation, is to be done with a seeder, a plow with an attachment which carried the seed from a container through a narrow funnel down into the furrow. When desired, the flow of seed could be regulated by means of a choke mechanism.

The farmer who operated the seeder was instructed to plow eight furrows to each strip of 19½ feet. He was cautioned to place the seed at an even depth in the line, "Keep an eye on the man who puts in the seed, have him put the seed in two fingers deep uniformly."

If the seed does not penetrate properly into the earth, farmers were advised to change the plow-share of the seeder.

Four types of furrows were explained, with advice on when to use one type in preference to the others. After the sowing was over, farmers were told to gather all clods so they would not impede the sprouting of the grain.

"On the day when the seed breaks through (the surface of) the ground," the farmer was advised to say a prayer to the goddess of the mongoose, enemy of the field mice and other vermin that might harm the grain. He must also scare away the birds.

It was time to irrigate, according to the bulletin, when the grain had grown so that it filled the narrow bottom of the furrows. The second irrigation was to take place when the grain was dense enough to cover the field like a green carpet, literally "like a mat."

If a reddening appeared in the grain, the farm god explained that the crop was being damaged by the dread samanu disease. He advised discontinuation of irrigation.

Irrigating a fourth time would net an extra yield of one "cup" in every 10.

The farmers were also advised to watch that the grain when ready

for harvesting, did not bend under its own weight. "Cut it at the right moment," the text admonished.

The text of the newly discovered clay tablet closed with the above line. Other tablets and fragments, closing with a line of praise for Ninurta, continue to give detailed instruction about harvesting, threshing, and winnowing.

The joint expedition of the two universities sent out in 1948 and 1950, and scheduled again for 1952, was the first major postwar archaeological expedition to the Near East. It was preceded more than a half century ago by an expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.

Findings, already announced from the expedition, include the tracing of the 1,600 years in the history of the temple of Enlil, the oldest-known record of successful prosecution for murder, a hymn to the oldest-known goddess of justice interested in social and moral welfare, Nanshe, and jewelry and pottery from 2,000 to 500 B. C.

Boys' Day in Massachusetts

One hundred and twenty-five youths, who seem to like contests best when the going is toughest, met in competition during State 4-H Boys' Day on the University of Massachusetts campus, October 21.

State Boys' Day in Massachusetts has one purpose—to let older youths, 14 and above, test their skill and knowledge in dairy, poultry, livestock, and gardening. A keen eye for judging was only one of the requirements for this year's contests. In addition, 4-H youths had to identify articles and answer questions concerned with the event in which they entered. As many as 4 3-man teams entered from each of the 11 counties.

Berkshire County in western Massachusetts carried home the sweepstake award—the Nathaniel I. Bowditch trophy—when their teams won three out of four events. The Berkshire teams in dairy, livestock, and gardening swept away first prizes in those events. But neighboring Franklin County's poultry team came through with first-place honors in the poultry

division. Hampden County's teams scored enough points, however, to place second in all events and drop the Franklin County teams to third place.

High-scoring individuals in the contests received medals for their excellent work.

The winning Berkshire teams were coached by County Club Agent Robert Hall. The sweepstake trophy was presented to the Berkshire teams at a banquet after the contests by Willard A. Munson, Director of Extension in Massachusetts.

4-H Silver Anniversary Celebrated

THE only club of its kind in Pennsylvania to complete 25 years of continuous service, the Cumberland County 4-H Baby Beef Club recently observed its silver anniversary with a banquet and a review of achievements, among them six State grand championships.

Hosts for the occasion were the Mechanicsburg Chamber of Commerce and the Cumberland Bankers Association, both of which have been loyal supporters of 4-H Club work in the county for many years.

County Agent W. Irvin Galt, in a tribute to club local leaders and others who have aided in the club work, gave this clue to the club's success:

"In all the years (since 1929) that I have worked with the club everyone identified with it in any

way has rendered unselfish service. The good of the club has been their first concern. No one has used the club for personal gain."

He and other speakers also emphasized devoted parental interest and the qualities of the club members themselves as other important factors in getting the club established and in keeping it going through the years. The club now numbers 40 active members.

Founder of the club and an honor guest at the silver anniversary, Paul L. Edinger, assistant director, and former county agent in Cumberland County, recalled that the club was established only after the local people decided such an activity would fit in with the county's agriculture as well as the 4-H program.



Russell O. Drawbaugh, president of the Mechanicsburg Chamber of Commerce, presents the cup for the 1950 county championship while County Agent Irvin Galt (center) looks on. Paul L. Edinger, assistant State director (right), was county agent when the club was established.

Learning to Use Dried Milk and Eggs

MRS. RUTH SMITH, Home Demonstration Agent, Cameron County, Tex.

THE "FREEZE" of January 31 caused an extreme food shortage for farm laborers on the south Texas border. There were no crops left to cultivate or harvest. There was very little water in the old Rio Grande to start a new crop, so no work, no pay, no food.

A group of ministers, civic leaders and welfare workers decided something would have to be done to feed the needy. The Red Cross provided funds for food for a limited number for 2 or 3 weeks. The three valley counties set up committees to order and distribute surplus commodity products furnished by the Government. Willacy County and the city of Harlingen decided that they would not ask for help, but would set up an employment agency and locate work for as many as possible. However, they soon gave that up and came in on the commodity program.

The Food Was Strange to Them

Potatoes, apples, dried milk, and dried eggs were the commodities furnished. Dried eggs and milk were new to these people. They had never seen them nor did they know how to handle and use these products. To prevent waste of good food or perhaps even illness caused by food that had spoiled, they had to have some help. The local welfare office had instructions which the Latin American secretary translated.

The local extension office mimeographed 9,000 copies in both English and Spanish. These copies were given out with the commodities. This of course, was just a start. The families needed to be shown, so we organized a training school for home demonstration leaders in fixing and preparing both dried milk and eggs, the demonstrations to be given at the point where the products were given out. Twelve leaders took the training on February 19.

Included were the county council civil defense chairman, county council chairman, eight club civil defense leaders, and two club presidents.

To prevent confusing the two products, milk was mixed in a mayonnaise jar and the eggs were mixed in a bowl with a spoon. This equipment was available in most homes. The leaders decided to emphasize five points: 1. Keep the milk and egg powder in closed container, 2. keep egg powders as cool as possible, 3. use small amount of warm water first to speed mixing, 4. mix only the amount needed, 5. cook the eggs thoroughly.

The leaders made arrangements with the county civil defense chairman to work in shifts at four different points. In three towns, I made home visits to help train leaders. At Fort Isabel, the whole demonstration club was trained to give the demonstration.

Schools without lunchrooms got milk for their pupils which the assistant agent, Mary Elizabeth Buell, taught them to use.

Leaders Demonstrated Well

Around 20,000 people learned how to use dried milk and eggs through these demonstrations. Many of them heard about home demonstration work for the first time in this way. I visited the demonstrations and found these leaders were doing an excellent job with the aid of Latin American school girls as interpreters.

With the demonstration program well underway, I went to work on the recipes. There were some errors in translating and typing. The recipes for baked dishes were impractical for some homes with only open fires or charcoal burners. The local Spanish teacher prepared a better translation. Popular recipes such as

Spanish eggs, eggs and potatoes, eggs and tortillas, migas, and flan were revised, using dried milk and eggs.

These recipes were just the thing to make a news release or radio program click. Through both the press and radio, the main theme was played again that these new dried foods are nutritious, palatable, and economical if you learn how to use them. We also urged employers and their wives to show the laborers on their farms how to use the new products as many of them do not read. Press and radio served to call the attention of many people to the dried eggs and milk and at the same time followed up on the instructions given in the demonstrations.

Aid to Hospital

Home demonstration club members of Alexander County, N. C., under the leadership of Annie Norton, county federation president, are doing their bit to help the county hospital, reports Mrs. Agnes W. Watts, county home agent.

The home demonstration members furnished the reception room of the hospital prior to its opening in May 1950. This year, the members are working on three additional projects: some 38 Hinodegiri azalea plants will be set out in a plot at the hospital; a table will be purchased for the reception room; and one of the 14 home demonstration clubs will do something special for the hospital each month, such as providing fresh vegetables and fruits, eggs, homemade jellies and jams, vegetable soup mixture, and tomato juice to be used in the hospital kitchen, and flowers to be used in the reception room and patients' rooms.

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Dual-Purpose Insecticide for Oranges

Parathion not only controls purple scale insects on oranges but also advances maturity of the crop. In experiments in Florida, ARA scientists found that parathion in wettable powder sprays controlled purple scale as well or better than oil sprays and had other obvious advantages: It can be included in sulphur sprays, used to control citrus rust mites, which would cut down the cost of application. The coloring of the oranges is advanced, and interior quality reaches market requirements earlier. This effect of parathion on the quality of the fruit is of considerable interest to citrus growers, since it may help solve their problem of how to improve Hamlin oranges to permit marketing them earlier. Special precautions must be used in handling parathion, an extremely dangerous poison.

New Millet for Southern Pastures

Starr, a new cattail (pearl) millet for Coastal Plain pastures, has just been released that promises to be the best of all summer temporary grazing crops for livestock in the Coast States from the Carolinas to Texas. The new variety has proved outstanding in grazing tests. Steers gained 2.2 pounds per day in comparison with 1.7 pounds for steers on common millet and 1.1 pounds for steers on improved pastures. Ten pounds of seed per acre in 30- to 36-inch rows gave the best forage yields in the trials. Starr produces more leaves per stem than common millet and about the same yields per acre. If the plants are not pastured or otherwise retarded, they may grow 6 feet high or more. They

mature 4 to 6 weeks earlier than common millet. The new millet, named in honor of the late S. H. Starr, former director of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, comes from plants introduced from Russia in 1938.

Flying Strawberries

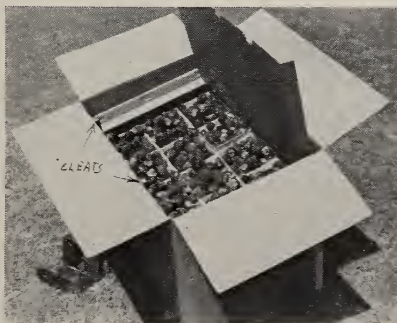
When field-fresh strawberries appear on northern tables in April, it means some fast work has been done to get them there in that condition. Even the speed of air shipment is not enough unless the fruit has been kept cool—50°F. or less—all along the route. ARA scientists, working with the United Air Lines, have recently devised a light-weight container that will keep strawberries cool for 24 to 36 hours with a small supply of dry ice. The double-walled fiberboard case has four wooden trays that hold a total of 50 pounds of berries. A fifth tray on top is filled with 7 to 11 pounds of dry ice. A 3-inch pad of crumpled paper inserted over the berries protects them from freezing. Cleats on sides and bottom of the carton permit the cold air to circulate. The strawberries, precooled to about 35°, are kept cool, and the carbon dioxide atmosphere preserves their

bright color and delays softening and decay.

Everything but the Cackle

It has been said that pork-packing plants made use of everything but the squeal. It now looks as if the poultry packers may be able to use everything but the cackle. Our Western Regional Research Laboratory has worked out a cheap and efficient way of converting chicken feathers into a stable product that is practically odorless and can be easily stored or shipped. The processed feathers find a ready market as fertilizer. They contain 12 to 15 percent organic nitrogen, about 1 percent of which is water-soluble and therefore immediately available to plants. The rest is slowly released in the soil. The process consists in first treating the whole unwashed wet-feather residue with steam pressure. Then it is discharged, dried by passing through a revolving drum drier, and bagged. The processing cost is estimated to be about \$34 per ton on a 5-to-10-ton-per-day schedule, and the product sells for \$60 to \$75 per ton. No loss occurs during processing; a ton of raw feathers (dry weight) produces a ton of the fertilizer material.

- Recent research on animal feeding promises to save poultrymen nearly 80 million dollars a year in the production of broilers and turkeys. By adding vitamin B¹² and antibiotics to low-cost poultry rations, they can save 15 percent or 795,000 tons of feed annually. This means lower feed costs and more feed available for livestock production at a time when increased meat supplies are greatly needed.



4-H Sunday Service in New England



A service at the altar of the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N. H. Stones from all over the world, soils from most world war battlefields, and tokens from leading generals and admirals are in the altar and other structures in the Cathedral.

THE New England Club Agents' Association will sponsor an inter-denominational 4-H Sunday exercise at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N. H., Sunday, May 20, at 2 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. The idea took form when several agents visited this most impressive spot during the New England club agents' conference last October. This beautiful area grew from a family to a world-wide shrine to which hundreds of thousands representing 28 creeds have flocked annually for the inspiration of a service in such soul-moving surroundings.

Most of the program, including organ and choral music, will be participated in by club members. Representatives of Hebrew, Catholic, and Protestant denominations have been invited to take part. The main speaker will be Rev. Kenneth MacArthur of Sterling, Mass., a minister and retired army chaplain, a veteran 4-H Club leader, and a club father.

The Rindge Congregational Church has offered the use of its facilities

in the event of rain. Those planning picnic lunches will find picnic areas along the way and one fairly near the cathedral grounds. The cathedral area is not used for this purpose.

The committee in charge includes: Chairman Willard G. Patton, Keene, N. H.; George Erickson, Concord, Mass.; Walter Waterman, Greenville, R. I.; Mrs. Elizabeth Farnham, Hartford, Conn.; Margaret Blaisdell, Sanford, Maine; and Isabelle Barden, Woodstock, Vt. They welcome all who wish to come, regardless of where they live.

A Community Service

In Colorado's Rifle Creek community you can check out a pair of crutches from the community clubhouse without unwinding any red tape whatever, reports Jeanette Lynch, Garfield County home demonstration agent.

Years ago the Rifle Creek home demonstration club members decided there was a need for sick

room equipment in the community and they would do something about it. They began to collect equipment to be used by members of their own group and neighbors in the community.

Equipment now includes a pair of crutches, a wheel chair, rubber bed ring, and a bedside table. These articles donated by members are in almost constant use. They are stored at the community clubhouse where they are checked out to anyone requesting them. The crutches are amazingly popular. The wheel chair has been used by many persons.

In addition to donated equipment, club members have raised sufficient money to buy a new wheel chair for an invalid of the community, says Mrs. Lynch. Since receiving the wheel chair this person is able to visit neighbors for the first time in many years and is also in better health because of the pleasant hours spent outdoors.

● Both county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents in Pennsylvania elected new officers for 1951 at their recent annual meetings at State College.

County Agent Association officers for 1951 are: E. G. Hamill (Blair), president; Paul N. Reber (Bradford), vice president; E. G. Ifft (Venango), secretary-treasurer; and directors: Charles K. Hallowell (Philadelphia) and John D. Gapen (Green).

The Home Economics Extension Representatives Association elected Verna M. Criss (Berks), president; Mrs. Isabel B. Smith (Allegheny) and Frances Vannoy (Bucks), first and second vice president, respectively; Yvonne L. Cook (Lancaster), secretary; and Mrs. Rachel Hogan (Erie), treasurer.

● GRACE I. NEELY, associate economist in food conservation in Florida for the past 2½ years, resigned recently to become nutritionist on the staff of the New Mexico Extension Service.

Civilian Defense Calls for Preparedness

CLARA L. LONGSTRETH, Chairman, National Security,
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

"BECAUSE of development in this air-atomic age, the United States can no longer be free from the danger of a sudden devastating attack" is the warning sounded by National Security Resources Board to the people of this country. Mr. Symington, chairman of that Board advised the President, "We must put into action those precautionary measures which past experience and new tests have shown would save thousands of lives in case of attack."

We have all read statements like these. We believe them. We know that Russia has atom bombs. We know that Russia has planes with which to deliver them. We know that there is no sure military defense against attack. We know that only a handful of men make decisions for Russia, and that at any moment it is within their power to make the decision that would send disaster to our cities. Are we realizing the full implication of the facts? Are we striving, or are we afraid we will be accused of panic? In our effort to alert but not alarm, I wonder if we are putting too much emphasis on the "not alarm." Is it not alarming that Russia has the power to destroy American cities?

Protection of our population is a local problem which is being worked out on a local basis. No one knows exactly where protection will be needed or when. We do not know what city or town or what families will need help. So every community needs adequate plans—every family needs to make some provision.

Most of the things we can do for protection also add to the safety and security of living in the community at any time. Training in first aid and home nursing gives many a victim of peacetime acci-

dents and sickness, a new lease on life. The blood bank has saved many a life threatened by the usual vicissitudes of living. The very knowledge of what hospital and medical facilities are available show the weak spots in community organization for health and efficiency. Much of the civilian defense preparation needs to be done anyway. It has been skipped because the urgency was not there. Now the emergency is here. It is time to put the house in order.

Does your community realize what it may mean to prepare to recover from a disaster? Consider that a good aircraft spotting plan combined with an adequate warning system might decrease deaths and casualties by 50 percent. Have you figured what such a system takes? Are you willing to be a spotter or work at an aircraft filter station? If we are prepared and the emergency never comes, we will have the serenity that comes from being ready to face these problems. We will also have safer homes, more self-reliant citizens, more neighborly responsibility and a keener sense of the citizen's obligation for the preservation of our way of life.

They Built Their Own Library

Libraries have a way of catching up with you no matter how far you are from main highways. Residents of Debeque, Mesa County, Colo., will tell you this. They have the evidence to support their statement.

When Mrs. Vantie Cameron, oldest member of the Debeque Home Demonstration Club, passed away, her husband donated all of her books to the clubmembers who

promptly conceived the idea of starting a community library.

Inspired by this generous donation of books, the women redecorated the interior of a modest building, added shelves, desks, table, and filing systems. Finally, with the help of their husbands, they placed over the door the sign "Vantie Cameron Memorial Library."

New books sent from the Mesa County library supplemented those donated by Mr. Cameron and other residents of the community. The library is open to the community two afternoons a week, busy members of the home demonstration club volunteering their services as librarians.

This recent project of the enterprising clubwomen is only one of their many other project results for the betterment of their families and community, reports Mrs. Alba Tidwell, Mesa County home demonstration agent.

During the past year they purchased and placed 20 markers in the local cemetery. Before the opening of the school year they killed, dressed, and prepared for the freezer locker a large number of chickens which are now being used in the school lunches.

● J. KATHRYN FRANCIS COOKE, one of the first agents in the State to conduct a radio program, retired as home demonstration agent in Mercer County, N. J., after three decades of extension work.

A graduate of Cornell, Mrs. Cooke taught home economics in New York State and Pennsylvania before entering extension work.

For a hobby, she collects buttons, and creates marionettes for entertaining her friends.

● LOIS G. HAMILTON, home demonstration agent for 17 years in Cape May County, was chosen outstanding agent of the year by the New Jersey Association of Home Agents. President of the Cape May County Art League, she is an active member of the League of South Jersey Artists. Her water colors were displayed at Cape May last summer.

Regional Extension Short-Term Schools, 1951

Courses and Instructors

Northeast Region—Cornell University—July 9-27

Extension Work With 4-H Clubs and Young Adults—C. C. Lang, Assistant State Club Leader, Ohio

Extension's Role in the Field of Public Problems—Arthur Mauch, Associate Professor, Agricultural Economics, Michigan State College

Extension Information (Press, Radio, Visual Aids, Etc.)—L. L. Longsdorf, Extension Editor and Radio Program Director, Kansas State College

Psychology for Extension Workers—Paul J. Kruse, Professor Emeritus, Extension Education, Cornell University

Supervision of Extension Work (for Supervisors and Administrators)—Charles Potter, Field Agent, County Agent Work, Northeastern States, Federal Extension Service

Program Building in Extension Education—J. Paul Leagans, Professor of Extension Education, Cornell University

Contact: L. D. Kelsey, Professor, Extension Service, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Central Region—University of Wisconsin—June 11-29

Organization and Methods in Adult Extension Work—J. N. Raudabaugh, Extension Studies and Training, Iowa

Extension Methods in Public Affairs—J. B. Kohlmeyer, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Economics, Purdue University

Psychology for Extension Workers—J. C. Gilchrist, Professor of Psychology, University of Wisconsin

4-H Club Organization and Procedure—John T. Mount, Assistant State Club Leader, Ohio

Evaluation of Extension Work—Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, Extension Analyst, Federal Extension Service

Philosophy of Extension—H. C. Ramsower, Director of Extension Emeritus, Ohio.

Extension Publications—Harry P. Mileham, Information Specialist, Federal Extension Service.

Extension Program Development—Eunice Heywood, Field Agent, Home Demonstration Work, Central States, Federal Extension Service

Contact: V. E. Kivlin, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

Western Region—Colorado A. & M.

First Session—June 18-July 6

Public Affairs in Extension Education—J. C. Bottum, Associate in and Assistant Chief in Agricultural Economics, Purdue University

Principles and Techniques in Extension Education—K. F. Warner, Extension Meat Specialist, Federal Extension Service

Rural Sociology for Extension Workers—H. W. Beers, Head, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky

Principles in the Development of Youth Programs—Barnard Joy, Coordinator, Extension and Action Program Relations, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA

Second Session—July 16-August 3

Consumer Education for Extension Workers—Loa Davis, Extension Marketing Economist, Federal Extension Service

Extension Information Service—Rex W. Brown, Chief, News and Radio Service, Colorado A. and M. College

Public Relations in Extension Education—William Nunn, Director, University Relations, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Conference Leading for Extension Workers—Clarence L. Wetzel, Vocational Teacher-Trainer, St. Louis Public Schools, St. Louis, Mo.

Contact: F. A. Anderson, Director of Extension, A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Southern Region—University of Arkansas—July 30-August 17

Use of Groups in Extension Work—W. M. Smith, Jr., Associate Professor, School of Home Economics, Pennsylvania State College

Development of Extension Programs—R. W. Roskelley, Extension Sociologist, Utah

Effective Use of News Media—Marjorie B. Arbour, Editor, Louisiana State University

Psychology for Extension Workers—C. H. Cross, Professor of Education, University of Arkansas

Extension's Role in Public Problems—Bushrod W. Allin, Chairman, Outlook and Situation Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA

Evaluation in Extension Work—Mary Louise Collings, Home Economist, Federal Extension Service

Methods of Doing Extension Work in Nutrition—a Workshop—Under leadership of Evelyn Blanchard, Extension Home Economist, Foods and Nutrition, Federal Extension Service

Contact: Lippert S. Ellis, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

Regional Negro School—Prairie View A. & M.—Prairie View, Tex. June 4-22

Extension Methods—R. E. Jones, State Leader for Negro Extension Workers, North Carolina

Psychology for Extension Workers—Carl C. Taylor, Chief, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA

Extension History, Philosophy, and Organization—H. H. Williamson (retired) Assistant Director of Extension, Federal Extension Service
Development of Extension Programs—Cannon C. Hearne, in charge, Personnel Training Sec-

tion, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service

News, Radio and Visual Aids—Sherman Briscoe, Information Specialist, USDA

Evaluation for Extension Workers—J. L. Matthews, in charge, Educational Research Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service

Contact: G. G. Gibson, Director of Extension, A. and M. College, College Station, Tex.

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RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS EXTEND OUR FRONTIERS

(Continued from page 61)

methods tested by fellow workers like themselves with similar financial status. The people learn by doing. As Seaman A. Knapp said, "What a man hears he may doubt, what a man sees he may possibly doubt, but what he does for himself he does not doubt."

In some States we do not have enough convincing result demonstrations with actual proof of the effectiveness of adopting certain practices. We do have less comprehensive demonstrations which may serve as local examples or illustrations of good farming and home-making practices which are used to teach others.

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● D. C. MOORING, Oklahoma Extension horticulturist, retired recently from active service after 40 years with Oklahoma A. and M. College and its Extension Service. He joined the college staff in 1910. When the State Extension Service was organized in 1914 he was appointed to the staff and has worked continuously since then. "No man in Oklahoma has contributed more to farm family living than Mr. Mooring," said Oklahoma Extension Director Shawnee Brown in tribute to the veteran extension worker.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD LOOK TO AMERICA

(Continued from page 54)

American women's activities. Women or women's organizations conducting programs of interest to readers in other nations provide potential material for the Women's Editor of U. S. A. Life.

There are many sources which supply topics for women's articles. They include press releases from Government bureaus and women's groups, newspaper clippings, and magazine articles. Many women mail in suggestions for stories. Personal interviews and coverage of national and international conventions and conferences provide background material for many of the articles read by the "Campaign's" millions of women readers throughout the world.

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IOWA 4-H LEADERS TRAIN FOR CAMPING

(Continued from page 57)

nually draw about a fourth of the State club membership at a time when field work is near its peak.

Dozens of county and local 4-H organizations are making camping an annual program high light. Land has been purchased and 4-H'ers are tackling the job of equipping a State 4-H camping center to make even more camping opportunities for Iowa 4-H, Rural Young People, and other extension groups.

The crafts programs have been extended widely in the nature of articles made and in popularity at camps. Interest in outdoor cookery has grown until practically every extension group camp has at least one cook-out on its schedule. Similar upswings of interest can be found in other areas emphasized at the workshops.

Another influence growing out of this leader training program is the county leader training camp. Several counties are holding camps for their leaders that follow a plan similar to the workshops.

As this idea becomes more and more widely adopted, leader training in camping will be within reach of all the State's extension youth leaders.

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HOME ECONOMISTS CAN HELP

(Continued from page 53)

eggs, milk, and meat have a large area of choice here. Home canning, home sewing, and other projects for making things at home offer ways of spending effort rather than cash to satisfy family needs. Home economists can give instruction in the skills needed. They can also help homemakers evaluate the gains from the alternative ways in which time and effort could be spent.

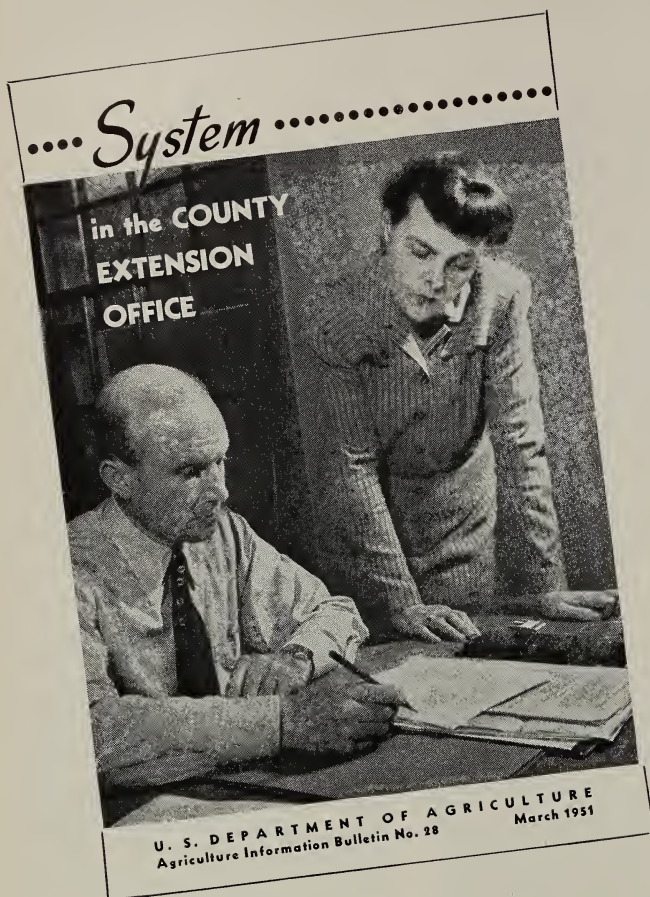
In recent years United States families have acquired a great deal of labor-saving equipment and have increased their stock of other household goods. How long and how well these goods will serve is important to the national economy as well as to the individual family. Home economists have always given guidance in the use and care of these resources. They can expect this help to be even more wanted now.

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CONSERVING MANPOWER ON THE HIGHWAYS

(Continued from page 58)

or on foot. Secondly, the self-interest of every individual requires keeping his vehicle in service and out of accidents. Since the traffic accident problem is particularly acute in rural areas, farm people and all engaged in working with them can, by so doing, make a two-fold "bonus" contribution to the national defense. They can reduce the needless waste of accidents and at the same time conserve essential manpower for farm production in the face of demands from the military and competition of industrial employment.



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- MAKING A PLEASANT PLACE TO WORK
- KEEPING THE FILES
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